

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ROUTING SLIP

*Memo
Chase*

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI		X w/ att		
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/EEO				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/OLL				
16	C/PAO				
17	SA/IA				
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPD/OIS				
20	C/NE/DO		X w/ att		
21	NTO/CT		X w/ att		
22					
SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks

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3637 (10-81)

23 January 1984

Date

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20 January 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Near East Division, DO
National Intelligence Officer for Counterintelligence

FROM: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT: Talking Points on Iran


I meant to give the attached to you when we talked today.


William J. Casey

Attachment:



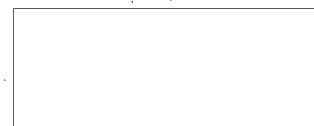
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25X1Talking Points for the DCI
19 January 1984Iranian Arms Acquisition

Iran has focused its search for military equipment on acquiring artillery ammunition, individual and crew-served weapons, and spare parts rather than large, items of equipment, such as tanks and aircraft. This arms procurement policy is consistent with Tehran's emphasis on infantry operations in the war and its desire to control the strengthened influence of the regular armed forces.

Tehran during the war has placed orders for military equipment valued at some \$4 billion from about 36 different countries. Equipment from Communist countries accounts for more than 40 percent of the total.

- ° North Korea is Iran's leading supplier. Thus far, Pyongyang has furnished 60 tanks and large quantities of small arms, ammunition, artillery, and antiaircraft weapons valued at some \$800 million.
- ° East European countries have supplied ammunition and spare parts for Iran's Soviet-made weapons but the USSR itself has supplied equipment worth only some \$235 million, mostly artillery, ammunition, and spare parts. Libya as supplied 100 tanks and both Libya and Syria have served as conduits for arms from East Europe.
- ° China this year has begun selling large amounts of ammunition and non-lethal military equipment to Iran, despite Beijing's position as a major supplier to Iraq.

West European sources account for about one-third of the arms sold to Iran during the war. Because of government restrictions in much of Western Europe on military sales to Iran, Tehran has been forced to deal with commercial arms dealers and the black market.

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